

THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR

AND

North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

Vol V

Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, November 11, 1826.

No. 47.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
Benjamin Albertson,
At Three Dollars per annum, or Two
Dollars for six months, payable in ad-
vance.

No paper discontinued till direc-
tions to that effect are given, and ar-
rearages paid, but at the option of the
Editor.

Advertisements of no more length
than breadth, neatly inserted three
times for a dollar, and twenty-five
cents for each continuance; longer
ones in the same proportion.

Advertisements will be continued
until forbid, and charged accordingly,
unless otherwise marked by the writers.
No advertisement will be inserted for less
than one dollar.

Persons at a distance must accom-
pany their advertisements with the money,
or they will not be inserted.

Letters addressed to the Editor
must be postpaid, or they will not be
lifted.

THE ALBUM and Ladies' Weekly Gazette.

This is a new publication issued
on Wednesdays.

It has been commenced under the
most favorable auspices, & as its title
designates, is appropriated particu-
larly to the Ladies. It is devoted
to the cause of virtue, to knowl-
edge and amusement. It will fur-
nish information on the culture of
plants, flowers, &c. useful receipts,
a general weekly summary of For-
eign and domestic news, with a rich
fund of choice and select miscellane-
ous literature. It will be neatly
printed on fine paper, (expressly for
binding,) quarto form—eight pages
without advertisements, which are
to be inserted on a cover. The
price is only Two Dollars payable
by those in the city half yearly and
by all others yearly in advance.—
Subscriptions will be received at the
Merchant's Coffee House, A. R.
Poole's Fancy Book Store, Chesnut
street, S. C. Sheppard's 107 S. Ninth
street, John R. Walker's, 209, N.
Front street, and at William Stave-
ley's, 70, S. Third street, Philadel-
phia.

Among a numerous list of contri-
butors are the names of Sellick Os-
born, Ross, Ellen, the Boston Bard,
&c. and in order to render the work
truly valuable, the editor will dis-
tribute premiums for original arti-
cles amounting to \$100.

All communications must be ad-
dressed to Thomas C. Clarke, Ed-
itor and Proprietor, No. 40, Race-
street, Philadelphia. Editors copy-
ing this will be furnished with the
Album and Ladies' Weekly Gazette,
as an equivalent. Postmasters and
others will be entitled to every sixth
copy they may order.

Philadelphia, May 30.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received and offers for sale,
cheap, the following

School Books:

Murray's Grammar—Murray's In-
struction—English Reader—Eng-
lish Exercise—Walker's Dictio-
nary—Daball's Arithmetic—Pike's do.

Groceries:

Port Wine, in bottles and on tap,
Claret do do do
Teneriffe Wine, French Brandy,
W. I. Rum, Holland Gin,
Shrub, Beer, Raisins, Almonds, &c.
W. M. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Aug. 26.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth
City the first Monday night in every
month.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at
this OFFICE.

Blanks for sale at this office

LIME! LIME!!

I have just received per brig Deborah
from Boston

90 casks of Thomastown Stone
Lime.

1000 pounds of Cheese,
95 coils Rigging,
Cables, assorted,
Domestic Goods, &c.
Hardware, assorted, and
50 barrels N. E. Rum.

For sale on reasonable terms.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, Nov. 4.

I Have Received

By Schooners Experiment, from Bos-
ton, and Philinda, from Baltimore,
further supplies of

SEASONABLE GOODS;

which, with those lately received,
forms a general assortment suitable
for this market, and which is offered
on the most reasonable terms, for
Cash, Notes, or Country Produce.

A. Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, Oct. 28.

FOR RENT,

The Store adjoining the
Eagle Tavern and next door
to L. C. Moore's Store. Ap-
ply to

A. Fobes, jun.

October 28.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method
to inform the public, that she has
opened the House (formerly the City
Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House
of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their
horses can be accommodated, and a
few boarders by the month or year.
She will also receive a few Children,
Students at the Academy, as board-
ers, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

NOTICE.

The White Oak Spring Canal Com-
pany intends applying to the next
General Assembly of the State of
North-Carolina, for an extension of
their Charter, and for other purpo-
ses. By order of the

Stockholders.

Camden County, Oct. 28. Bt

NEW GOODS

Just received from New-York, and
for sale by the Subscriber low for
ready pay a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cut-
lery, Boots, Shoes, &c.

W. N. Williams.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 14.

Farmer's Repository.

Letter from William Chapman on the
use of lime in agriculture.

Sir—Agreeably to your request, I
now communicate to you my experience
in the use of lime in husbandry.

First.—While with my father in Eng-
land, I assisted to set out large quanti-
ties of lime as a manure. It was ap-
plied to all soils upon his farm, viz: moss
or turf, clay, black or yellow loam and
sand loam. We put on from two to
three hundred bushels the acre. I have
seen land that before liming gave the
heaviest crops of oats and wheat for ten
years, and I have no doubt it would have
produced good crops for ten years longer,
with suitable alteration of grasses.

Second.—I have set out lime on my
farm in this country, on stiff clay and on
loams, in considerable quantities. It has
been particularly beneficial on the
clay. I had one field which would pro-
duce nothing of consequence until I
limed it; after which I sowed it with
rye and grass seeds. Both the grain and
grass were good, and it is now covered
with a fine rich sward. I have used
lime for several years, and my confidence
in its benefits have not at all been dimi-
nished.

Third.—I am satisfied that lime is a

preventive of smut in wheat, rye, oats
and barley, if the seed, previous to sowing,
is steeped in brine or lime water,
and rolled in fresh-slacked lime. And I
am equally satisfied it will destroy the
insect, or Hessian fly, in the young
grain, if sown in the morning when there
is a heavy dew on the crop. Some years
ago I sowed some spring wheat, and as I
had no salt at my farm to make brine, I
took stone lime, and slacked it in a tub
of water; and when the water was as
warm as I could bear my hand in, I put
in the seed, skimmed off the light mat-
ters which floated, and continued stirring
the grain for half an hour or more. The
grain was then sown; and when it came
into its third or fourth leaf, although it
looked well, I sowed fresh-slacked lime
over the field while the dew was upon it.
The crop was very good;—while all
my neighbors, except one, lost almost
their entire crop of spring wheat. This
one happened to be passing while I was
sowing the lime on my young grain, and
at my suggestion, went home and sowed
it upon his own also, and I understand,
had a good crop.

In the spring of 1823, I had about
three acres of winter wheat, a portion of
which looked very yellow when the snow
went off. I directed this to be sown
with lime; but on visiting my farm two
weeks afterwards, I found it had not been
done, and that the whole field assumed
a like yellow appearance. I had the
whole immediately sown with lime; the
grain immediately improved in appear-
ance, and I had a tolerable crop, though
not so good, I think, as I should have
had had the lime been sown two weeks
earlier.

Mr. Ebenezer Cady, of Duaneburgh,
at my suggestion, adopted my method
last spring, of steeping his seed, rolling
it in lime, and sowing fresh-slacked lime
upon his young grain. The experiment
was so successful, that his wheat was
considered the best in the county.

Fifth.—I have applied lime success-
fully upon cucumbers, and other garden
vines, to protect them from the yellow
bug; taking care to repeat it as often as
the wind or rain blew or washed off that
which had been before applied. Half a
bushel of lime, mixed with the earth of
an ant hill, will effectually destroy a
colony of these insects.

Your friend,

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

Albany, January 6, 1825.

AGRICULTURAL.—The following
article upon the cultivation of the grass
called *Lucerne*, is worthy the attention
of our agricultural friends. It has been
ascertained by experiment that *Lucerne*
resists drought when other forage is burnt
up. It produces four or five crops in
the season. It has ten or twelve seasons
without any rotation husbandry. In good
land it is too strong for weeds and over-
tops them. It is very nutritious; cattle
are fond of it and it does not exhaust the
soil.

PERTH AMBOY, July 10, 1823.

Messrs. Grant Thornburn & Son,
GENTLEMEN—Having been for eight
or ten years in the successful practice of
the culture of *Lucerne*, I think it may
beneficially promote the interests of Ag-
riculture, to offer you a few remarks on
this subject. This article, frequently
denominated French Clover, I have found
from experience, to be not only the most
convenient, but also the most profitable
of all grasses. It vegetates quicker in
the spring than any other grass; it resists
the effects of droughts; it may be cut
four or five times in the course of the
season, and will endure from ten to twelve
years without renewing. Of all other
grasses, it is the most profitable for soiling.
I am fully of opinion, that one acre
properly got in, would be more than suf-
ficient to maintain at least six head of
cattle, from the 1st of May until the frost
sets in; for before it can be cut down in
this way, the first part of it will be again
ready for the scythe. English writers
have recommended the drill system for
this article, but in this climate I have
found this is entirely fallacious. The
proper mode is to have your land properly
prepared, to sow the seed broadcast,
and to get it in during the month of Ap-
ril, or in the early part of May. Fall
sowing will not answer, for like clover,
when sowed late it is found not to resist
the winter's frost. It may be sowed by
itself, or with spring rye, barley or oats,
but in the last case, I would recommend
the oats to be cut green, and before get-
ting into seed, by which means an early
feed for cattle may be obtained, and the
soil will not be so much (if any) impover-
ished. But the mode I would most
confidently recommend, would be to sow

with the *Lucerne* about half a bushel of
common or winter rye. The effect of
this is, that the rye, which vegetates
quickly, serves as a nurse to the young
grass, against the heat of the scorching
sun; and by the time the grass attains
strength to protect itself, the rye withers
and apparently dies. It will, however,
come forth in the spring, and mixed with
the *Lucerne*, prove a most excellent food
for cattle, and also add much to the
quantity of fodder. The rye will admit
of being cut green in this way, before
getting into seed, two or three times be-
fore it decays. The quantity of seed I
would recommend to be sowed to the ac-
re, would be from 15 to 20 lbs. The
kind of soil most suitable for this culture,
is a dry mellow loam, but a sandy or clay
loam will also answer provided they are
not wet. In a favorable season, the *Lucerne*
may be cut the ensuing fall after
sowing. After the first season, you may
generally begin to cut green for cattle
by the first of May, which saves your
young pastures, and is in every respect
a great convenience, as hogs, and every
description of animals devour it with
equal avidity. It produces a great quan-
tity of seed, and it is much more easily
threshed out than clover. The second
and third crops are the most productive
of seed. Yours,

JOHN PATRICK.

DRAINING.

Prejudices have assailed and will con-
tinue to assail, every species of improve-
ment, and theory instead of experience
will often sow opinion. It is frequently
believed, that draining, clearing and re-
ducing to cultivation marshes, bogs and
swamps, will add to the insalubrity of the
air, because vegetables feed upon cer-
tain qualities of it, unfit for animal res-
piration; and thus render it purer for
that purpose. But why should we load
the atmosphere with poison, because vege-
tables will absorb a portion of it? Coun-
tries kept damp by endless forests,
though abounding in the utmost degree
with these absorbents of atmospheric
miasma, are peculiarly unwholesome;
and first settlers unexpectantly become
victims to the fact. It proves that the
air may be contaminated beyond the puri-
fying power of an entire vegetable wil-
derness, and that a reliance for its salu-
brity upon the eaters of poison, would be
equivalent to a reliance upon the eat-
ers of carrion for its purification, if sam-
ples were as extensive as bogs. After
having made the air as pure as possible
by every means in our power, the vege-
table chemistry by absorption, is a means
provided by providence, for its last filter;
but to infer from this natural operation,
that our efforts to render it purer by
drainage are pernicious, would be an e-
quivalent inference to the idea, that the
cultivation of the earth is pernicious be-
cause it is capable of spontaneous pro-
ductions.

Campania and some other flat and
marshy districts of Italy, are recorded in
history as having been made so healthy
and delightful in the flourishing period
of the Roman empire by draining, as to
have been selected by the opulent for
country retirement, and splendid pala-
ces. The drains neglected by the bar-
barous conquerors of Italy, have never
been re-established by its modern inhabi-
tants; and the swamps and marshes have
restored to these districts an uninhabitable
atmosphere, by having their waters,
their trees, and their verdure restored to
them.

As new countries are cleared and
ploughed, they become more healthy.—
The draining effects of these two opera-
tions exceed those of any other, and by
drying the earth very extensively, furnish
the strongest evidence for ascertaining
the effects of draining wetter lands. If
the healthiness of a country is increased
by these modes of draining, it will not be
diminished by auxiliary modes.

The connexion between draining or
drying the earth, and human subsistence,
furnishes a kind of argument, neither
logical nor demonstrative, and yet of con-
clusive force to my mind. Can it be be-
lieved that the author of creation, has
committed the egregious blunder, of ex-
posing man to the alternative of eating
bad food, or of breathing bad air? If not,
drainage whether by the sun, the plough
or the spade, being indispensable to avoid
the first cannot wreck him on the second
evil.

From the great improvement made in
the health of the Eastern parts of the U-
nion, if we may trust in recent history,
by opening the lands to the sun, and
with the plough; I long since conclud-
ed, that this improvement would be vast-
ly extended by resorting to every other

species of draining. And having remem-
bered some years past to a farm, reported
to be extremely liable to bilious fevers, I
threw several small streams into deep
ditches, dried a wet road leading to the
house, by open or covered drains, and
cleared and drained some acres of springy
swamp, closely covered with swamp
wood, lying four or five hundred yards
south of the house. The multitude of
springs in this swamp, made deep, cen-
tral and double lateral ditches, entering
into it every six yards, necessary through-
out the ground. The labour was great
but the wet thicket is now a clean dry
meadow. Perhaps an attachment to a
theory may have caused me to imagine,
that the improvement in the healthiness
of my family and the draining improve-
ments, have kept pace with each other;
but I am under no delusion in asserting
that the healthiness of no part of the
world, according to the tables of mortality
which I have seen, has equalled it.

A very large proportion of the country
on the Eastern waters consists of level
land, swamps, bogs and marshes. The
first is chiefly cleared and exhausted;
the two last are chiefly in a natural state;
and all generate poison for want of prop-
er draining by the plough, by ditches,
and by dams, instead of producing the
richest crops of every kind for man and
beast, of any other part of the country,
without infecting the air.

The swamps, bogs and marshes, con-
stitute one of our best resources for re-
covering the exhausted high lands, as
furnishing employment for labor, and
funds for manure; to the farmer they
offer a certainty of profit, in exchange
for the frequency of less; and to the
worn out land, an intermission of its tor-
tures, and a cure for its wounds.

If the bounties of draining include an
improvement in salubrity, in subsistence,
in profit, and of exhausted lands, they
ought to excite an ardour which will
presently leave behind the few and plain
remarks which I shall make upon the
subject; or at least to awaken great dis-
tricts of country to the facts, that their
best lands, those capable of yielding the
most profit, if not those, only capable of
yielding any or much profit; lands able
to support more people than those at
present under culture, lie wholly use-
less; except it may be useful to kill peo-
ple who are employed in killing land,
and thus shelter the survivors in some
measure against the evils of penury.

Cure for the Distemper in Cattle.—A
correspondent in the Richmond Enqui-
rer, states, that rubbing the noses, sides,
backs, and lower part of the tails, of cat-
tle, sheep, &c. with common TAR, is an
effectual cure for the Distemper in these
animals. It should be done with a small
paddle,—commencing when frost breaks
up in the spring, and repeated every five
weeks until frost begins again. If this
prescription be, indeed, an effectual rem-
edy against destructive complaint in cat-
tle, it is certainly worth an experiment.
It is so simple and harmless, that none
can be deterred from trying it from fear
of incurring an useless expense, or of
danger to the animals. We would re-
commend to the Farmers of the Western
part of this state, where symptoms of the
Distemper appearing among their stock,
to resort immediately to the above anti-
dote.—[West-Carolinian.]

Great Conversion of Hindoos.

The following is an extract of a letter
from the Rev. George D. Boardman, to his
friend in Waterville, dated Calcutta,
April 7th, 1826, and inserted in the Wa-
terville Intelligencer.

"Rev. and very dear Sir.—Some very
interesting things in regard to religion
have recently occurred in India. In the
district of Palamcottah, near Cape Comorin,
two Church Missionaries have been
laboring for some time, and in the course
of the last two years, eleven hundred
families of Hindoos have publicly re-
nounced idolatry and put on the name
of Christians. And lest we should ex-
pect that sinister motives influenced
them, we are told, that they, by doing so,
have made an entire sacrifice of all things
temporal and have been persecuted and
even imprisoned for their conduct; they
have borne their afflictions with fortitude,
and women have visited prisons to en-
courage their husbands to constancy and
faithfulness. A considerable number of
these people give evidence of a real con-
version to God. I received some notice
of these facts several weeks since, and
last evening they were confirmed to me
by the Rev. Mr. Schmi, of this city,
whose brother is one of the missionaries
at the above named place.

[From the Missouri Republican.]
TORCH LIGHT.—No. 1.

To observers of passing events, it must be apparent that the opposition organized at Washington last winter, under the auspices of Messrs. Randolph and Calhoun, is more immediately directed against Mr. Clay than Mr. Adams. They would gladly, indeed, destroy the confidence of the people in both, and crush their future hopes, if they could; but if they must fail in either, they would prefer the sacrifice of the Secretary.—This is manifest, both from the materials which compose that most extraordinary combination, and the measures they have selected for their attack.

At the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, Mr. Randolph was the pet of the nation. No man in the Union, at that time, possessed brighter prospects. Though young, he was considered as one of the leading champions of the democratic party. In the great struggle which then agitated the nation, he performed a conspicuous part, and acquired no little renown for his active and efficient services, especially in the election of Mr. Jefferson; but his career of usefulness was as short-lived as it was brilliant. He wished to be rewarded (as the opposition phrase it) by the appointment of minister to England, and was disappointed. His mortified ambition immediately manifested itself in a violent and intemperate hostility to the then administration. Relying on his supposed personal popularity, he hoped to draw into the opposition a great portion of the republican party, and thereby force Mr. Jefferson into a gratification of his ambition. Failing in this, he turned his wrath against the whole party, & it has continued ever since, marked by no other change than increasing virulence. He fell as suddenly as he had risen, and he fell to rise no more. Disappointed himself, he acknowledged no claim in any other, to that distinction once within his reach, and which he still covets. Claiming to be the first man in the nation, he repudiates all political connexion with parties of men, who do not acknowledge, as a fundamental article of their faith, his infallibility, and his right to dictate to, and control them, in all cases whatsoever. Hitherto defeated in every effort to form a party of his own, he has stood to the wall alone, waging a war of political extermination against all men enjoying the confidence of the nation, or rising to political distinction. From the first moment, therefore, that Mr. Clay appeared in public life, and exhibited to the world the powers of his mighty mind, he became the peculiar mark of Mr. Randolph's hostility; he was treated as a usurper of a place belonging exclusively to Mr. Randolph; his political course was assailed as the means at once to destroy him, and restoring his assailant to the confidence of the nation. But to his utter discomfiture, Mr. Clay was supported by the whole democratic party, and covered himself with unending glory, as the author and advocate of those measures which have conducted this nation to her present enviable condition. Foiled in every attack, Mr. Randolph forgot the dignity of the station he held, and attempted, in the Capitol of the Nation, to ridicule both Mr. Clay and the people, whose confidence he enjoyed, by sneering at his origin and literary attainments; but again the illustrious man who "inherited from his parents nothing but ignorance and poverty," the architect of his own fortune and fame, obtained a signal triumph. He has not been, he never will be forgiven. He—that has injured another without provocation, is always the most persevering and unrelenting enemy.

The restless overweening ambition of the Vice-President has manifested itself on many occasions. From the moment he came into Congress, his chief study appears to have been to elevate himself; and his talents, confessedly great, have been exerted accordingly. The highest place in the favor of the Democratic party was occupied by Mr. Clay; and Mr. Calhoun's exalted opinion of himself would not permit him to accept any other. To remove Mr. Clay, or to divide the party by exciting discontents and uniting with the Federalists, was the only means of attaining his object. Mr. Randolph's frequent failures in attempting the first, admonished him to adopt the latter. Accordingly, in the winter of 1814-15, (while Mr. Clay was absent in Europe,) he made his grand effort.—For a while, every thing seemed to accommodate itself to his wishes; a few of the Democratic members, disaffected by his means towards the Administration, enlisted under his standard, and the Federalists, then a formidable minority; apparently co-operated supposing that he had thus secured a majority in the House of Representatives, he at once assumed the part and tone of a political leader, high in the confidence of a powerful party; but, unhappily, the result too soon dissipated all his visionary hopes. On the final vote, the Federalists deserted him in a body, leaving only him and some half dozen of his personal friends to console with each other over the ruins of his fallen greatness. They had co-

operated with him only for the purpose of defeating an important measure of the Administration, and having effected it, they left him prostrate, to determine, at his leisure, who had been the dupe—he or they.

Taught by this experiment, that he had nothing to hope from any attempt to divide the party, his only remaining expedient was to supplant Mr. Clay in the confidence of the people. The failure of Mr. Randolph had taught him that this could not be done by open hostility to Mr. Clay, or his measures. He, therefore, affected to be the zealous friend of all those measures which had won for Mr. Clay the favor and confidence of the people. While he continued in Congress, he appeared on all occasions, as their strenuous advocate.—Subsequent events have shown that his object was not so much the public good as his own advancement. He was a member of the caucus of 1816, but whether he advocated Mr. Crawford or Mr. Monroe, in their memorable contest for nomination, is unknown to the writer.—He was, however, unquestionably pledged to support for the Presidency the one who should receive a majority in caucus, and, if he was friendly to Crawford, was bought over; if hostile, he was rewarded by the appointment of Secretary of War. In this office he is supposed to have earned the Presidency, and especially the support of the Western and South-western states by his encouragement of internal improvements, and other measures, for which the nation is indebted to Mr. Clay.

That Mr. Calhoun had no share in originating either, is well known, and that his support of them was a hollow pretence, is now ascertained, by the condition on which he has agreed to accept the co-operation of Mr. Randolph. But the proposition on which Mr. Calhoun most plumed himself was the establishment of a chain of military posts on the Missouri, extending up to the Yellow Stone; and yet it is well known here, that the whole plan originated with the old Missouri Fur Company, and was suggested by one of the partners, an enterprising trader, now no more.

The course pursued by Mr. Calhoun had so far succeeded in regaining the good opinion of the people, that his political somersets of 1814 was forgotten by many. It was supposed that he had turned from the error of his ways, and, if encouraged, might yet become a fearless and disinterested statesman. The people of the west, always generously disposed to foster young men of genius, and especially those who, like Mr. Calhoun, profess to have renounced their evil propensities, accorded to him warm-hearted expressions of approbation, intended as incitements to perseverance in well doing. His abilities were acknowledged, & his industry commended as promising pledges of future greatness and usefulness. This was too much for him. Inflated with his own importance, his vanity pointed out the Presidential chair as now completely within his reach.

The premature zeal of partisans had presented to the nation the question, who should be the successor of Mr. Monroe? Immediately after the commencement of his second term, Mr. Adams and Mr. Crawford were designated as candidates; but neither were supposed to be popular in Pennsylvania, the Western or South-western states. The expressions of kindness (intended as encouragement only) by the people of the West toward Mr. Calhoun, were eagerly converted by him into a pledge of support for any office he might seek, and to the utter astonishment of the nation, he was declared to be a candidate for the Presidency.—A press was established at Washington at an enormous expense. Many thousands of papers were sent gratis into every part of the Union, full of high-wrought encomiums on the Secretary of War, and calumnies against the Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Crawford,) whose popularity in the South, it was thought necessary to destroy. Every art was practised to gain Pennsylvania and the western states, without avail. The Western people spontaneously presented to the nation the claims of that distinguished statesman, Mr. Clay, for the same office, and they could not be induced to abandon their earliest and best friend for the gratification of a young aspirant, of equivocal politics and unsettled principles. This expression of preference for Mr. C. immediately brought upon him the vengeance of Mr. Calhoun, (hitherto concealed from motives of policy.) Presses were subsidized in every Western

* These expressions are used only as a practical illustration of the charges made by Mr. Calhoun, and others, against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay.

† Mr. Randolph publicly announced his determination, in the Senate chamber, to abandon Calhoun, and his faction, if they did not abandon internal improvements, tariff, &c. and Mr. Calhoun subsequently gave the casting vote against the Illinois Cavalry.

‡ The late Mangel Lisa. The petition was written by a gentleman now residing in St. Charles county, and is presumed to be still on file in the War Department.

State to traduce Mr. Clay, and the laborers were worthy of the cause.

Some of them, were even so indiscreet as to charge it upon Mr. Clay, as a crime, that he voted for the establishment of the U.S. Bank, when it was known to the whole nation that Mr. Calhoun was himself the most zealous advocate of the measure then in Congress.—Mr. Calhoun, at length, convinced that he could not obtain the support of a single Western elector, took himself to his old plan of producing division, and succeeded. General Jackson was nominated by Tennessee, and divided the West.—Unluckily, Pennsylvania, the strong hold of Mr. Calhoun, immediately forsook him, and, seconding Tennessee, became the most clamorous for the election of the General. Foiled in all his efforts, he began to make preparations for securing his retreat. He first proposed a coalition with Mr. Adams, and his friends, and was rejected. After several other experiments, as a last resource, he united with Jackson, and by that means contrived to afflict this nation as Vice-President. This office, however, does not fill the measure of his ambition, or equal his own estimate of his claims. He evidently still labors under the same delusion which first urged him to become a candidate. He still believes, that if Mr. Clay had not been a candidate, he would himself have obtained the votes of the West. He knows, that if Mr. Clay had not been nominated, General Jackson would not have been brought forward; and he supposes that he might then have obtained the votes of Pennsylvania, added to South Carolina, the West and perhaps New-Jersey, North Carolina and Maryland. At all events, he would have been one of the three highest; and feared no competition, when intrigue and management would avail. Mr. Clay having been so far in favor with the people as to be nominated for the Presidency, and his having been the obstacle to Mr. Calhoun's promotion, is an offence not to be forgiven.

Such are the materials of which that motley combination, called the opposition is composed. Men, disappointed of preferment—some, heretofore professedly the friends of internal improvements, of manufactures, and of a liberal policy in relation to the Spanish American Republics—and those who have heretofore openly assailed them all,—have made a common cause against the Administration, the Panama Mission, Roads and Canals, and the protection of Domestic Manufactures.

But it may be said, that one, at least, of the most active and zealous members of the opposition, Col. Benton, is the friend of Mr. Clay. Let us examine how that matter stands: That he claims to be the relation, and was once the friend of Mr. Clay, is conceded. In 1822, it is understood, he attended at St. Charles, while the Legislature was in session, and urged his nomination to the Presidency. From that period, until 1824, nothing further was heard from Col. Benton, concerning the presidential election, he being during that time at his residence in Virginia. In the latter year, he made to his constituents the celebrated "visit of inclination and duty," and during the summer and fall he displayed some zeal, both in electioneering for Mr. Clay against Gen. Jackson, and in reviling Mr. Barton, his colleague, who was then a candidate for re-election to the Senate. A deadly hostility is known to have existed between Gen. Jackson and Col. Benton. They were literally at daggers' points, and both was supposed to be implacable. Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay were, to say the least, not friendly, ever since the latter, impelled by a sense of duty, spoke of the conduct of the former in the Seminole war, as he thought it deserved. A reconciliation as sudden as it was unexpected, has been effected between Col. Benton and the General, and which yet remains a mystery to those who are familiar with the character and disposition of both gentlemen.

The Presidential election terminated a plurality of votes in favor of Gen. Jackson. The contest was evidently between him and Mr. Adams, in the House of Representatives; and the artisans of the former shouted in anticipation of the triumph of their favorite. His adherents at Washington affected to entertain no doubt of his success. It was a time, indeed, to try the souls of men looking forward to Executive favor: it required a steady hand to adjust the balance of probabilities. Barton had long been in favor of Adams, and Col. Benton soon declared for Jackson. Then came the tug of war—the vote of our Representatives being the subject of contest. It was given to Mr. Adams; and a friendship of nine years standing between Col. Benton and Mr. Scott, was dissolved.—Mr. Clay was soon after nominated to the office of Secretary of State. Colonel Benton, indeed, voted for the ratification of this nomination; but the opposition was not then organized, nor was Randolph, his present supreme director, then in the Senate.

In the spring of 1825, Col. Benton revisited Missouri. The Calhoun and Jackson presses were then teeming with abuse of Mr. Clay; he was openly charged with corruption in obtaining his ap-

pointment, and with having purchased and sold the votes of the Western States. These labels were republished here with additions; and the relation and friend of Mr. Clay observed, throughout his visit, a mysterious silence. He who, one year before, had been eloquent in his praise, would silently have suffered obloquy to settle on his name. "It is almost as criminal to hear a worthy man traduced, without attempting his justification, as to be the author of the calumny against him." If Col. Benton had been the "friend indeed" of Mr. Clay, he would not have heard him vilified without warm and just indignation—much less would he have consorted with those who are full of "envy, malice and all uncharitableness," towards that distinguished citizen. Fortunately, Mr. Clay had a surer reliance in the confidence and affection of the people of Missouri, than the kindred and friendship of her Senator. Col. Benton returned to Washington, and became the personal friend and close ally of Messrs. Randolph and Calhoun. His first public act is opposition to the favorite policy of Mr. Clay, and of the people of the West. His next, an accusation against Mr. Clay, of having palmed upon the Senate a false translation of an important public document. Mr. Clay is the advocate of internal improvement, and Col. Benton voted against the bill for repairing the great Western avenue, the Cumberland road; that highway, upon which he once declared he had wrought, since its commencement, and would continue to work, until it reached the western confines of this state, or, perhaps, the mouth of Colombia.—Mr. Clay is friendly to the protection of domestic manufactures; and Col. Benton has announced his intention of voting for a reduction of the Tariff, now but a short time in operation, and passed by the aid of his vote. It cannot be disguised that Col. Benton participates in the feelings of his new friends, Calhoun and Randolph, and seconds all their plans. Mr. Randolph boasts of him as his "friend indeed." On a recent occasion, he was entrusted with his secret intentions, and yet permitted Mr. Clay to be placed in a disadvantageous situation without an effort. Mr. Randolph sailed for Europe, leaving his speeches to be published under his care. In short, Mr. Randolph's will is law to the whole opposition; he has said they should vote against internal improvement, &c. and it was done.

Although this opposition originated in hostility to particular men, yet, as they have selected important measures against which they unite, it is now no longer a question between Mr. Adams, or Clay, and any body else—but a question of principle—shall our policy in relation to South America, our manufactures, and our system of internal improvements, be abandoned or maintained? Shall the Cumberland road be suffered to go to ruin, or repaired and extended? In some future number I shall discuss these questions. In my next, I shall attempt to show, that the leaders of the opposition are obnoxious, according to their own principles, to the charge of corruption, which they now make against the President and Secretary of State.

CURTIS.

* See the preface to his speech on the Panama Mission.

† See his speech on the bill to graduate the price of public lands, p. 46.

‡ See the account of the late duel.

Com. Porter.—We have before us, (says the Philadelphia National Gazette,) in a letter dated Sept. 9th, authentic information concerning Com. Porter, in whose welfare most true Americans take an interest, whatever diversity of opinion may exist among them with regard to his conduct at Foxardo and his treatment at Washington. He has reason to be perfectly satisfied with the deportment and dispositions of the Mexican government, and has become a favorite with the officers and seamen of its Navy. With the marine corps he had some difficulty, in the settlement of which he displayed his characteristic energy and decision. He confined ten of the officers in the Castle of Ulloa, and sent the common marines to the Island of Sacrificios, supplying their places by well disciplined troops from the land service. The government in Mexico, and the authorities and people in Vera Cruz, gave their warmest approbation to the manner in which he suppressed the attempt to resist his authority. It seems that the colonel of the marines was jealous of him as a foreigner, and contrived to excite the corps to a state of complete mutiny; but succeeded with none other. He also was arrested. The natives of the country make fine soldiers, while the officers, who are generally descendants of the Spaniards, are not so praiseworthy. The officers of the Navy are, for the most part, of Campeache, and

without any mixture of Spanish blood. These are more tractable than every porter.

Com. Porter was advancing rapidly in his arduous task of establishing good discipline in the Mexican vessels, and on the whole, a sensible change for the better had taken place. By the side of the Dutch brig of war, which was at Vera Cruz in the first week of September, the comparison is said to have been greatly in favor of the Mexican ships. The latter are to be kept as much as possible at sea. One of the main objects of the government, and of Porter himself, is to create a navy entirely Mexican—to avoid, whenever it may be practicable, the introduction of any foreign materials.—There is a Naval College, at which all the midshipmen now are. This is an important establishment in reference to the end just mentioned.

From the Richmond Whig.

INTERESTING QUESTION.

Certain philanthropic societies, in New-York, have determined, it seems, in consequence of the imprisonment of a free negro of that State in the Alexandria jail, (and who advertised for sale to pay his fees, his claim to freedom being established,) to commence a prosecution against the jailor, with the view of judicially testing the constitutionality of the municipal act under which he was imprisoned, and which prevails in several of the Southern States.

This act prohibits the ingress and settlement of people of color into the limits of such states as have passed it. The Constitution of the United States declares, that the citizens of one State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the several States—and the question is, whether free negroes come within the meaning and intent of this article of the Constitution.

Without venturing to express an opinion upon the merits of the question, we are well satisfied that it is to take this direction—both because of its delicacy, and because the decision whatever it may be, is likely to prove more satisfactory to those who are interested, when pronounced by the highest judicial tribunal in the land. But the spirit in which N. York Spectator has spoken of the case in Alexandria, and the language under which it occurred, merits investigation. Having informed us the intention of the Manumission Society in New-York to commence a judicial prosecution, he proceeds thus:

"No compromise will be accepted, until the laws of the Southern States, under which for a long series of years, these aggressions have been practised, are repealed, or until they shall have been declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court."

As the editor is so officiously kind as to tell us that no compromise will be accepted until the law is repealed, or pronounced unconstitutional, we should feel indebted to him, would he tell us, what will be done if it is neither repealed, nor pronounced unconstitutional. Language like that quoted from the Spectator, is not only thrown away when addressed to the Southern States, but is injurious to the cause espoused; more than this, it is weak and silly. Let the law complain of, be proven unconstitutional, and the States which have adopted it, from the principle of self-defence and necessity, will display their patriotism by submission to the sentence. Mean while, menaces neither expedite a repeal of the law, nor suspend their execution.

A letter from Bahia dated 30th August states that considerable disturbance had in consequence of an order of the Emperor, having found its way among the people, enjoining all Brazilian subjects to resign in favor of Portuguese subjects. The people had murdered guards at a place about a mile from Bahia, in the interior. Troops had been despatched to quell the insurrection. [N. Y. Ev. Post.]

In England, a musician, named Mark Kid, who has been blind fifty years, has made, with an almost incredible, a complete model, upwards of five feet long, a seventy-four gunship. The artist has presented him with one hundred pounds, as a token of admiration for his work.

Official.

Saturday.

The Rev. I. Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach in the Court-house to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Health of Mr. Porter. Tuesday last, received word ending on a malignant fever; case having been in a few days, we have from the favorable report, that our town is free from that disease.

The editor of the Baltimore, is desirous of a single ear or two of Indian corn, remaining and size whether sent with other articles, to G. Capt. Macy, who was for France on the 5th.

Case of a Harriet. A paragraph going to newspapers, signed by Dr. B. Rush, in a singular account of Pennsylvania. The four years since over-land bones of the inch every year, he's little finger. might for one inch takes a spiral direct resembles the horn of would be difficult seen them. She en- belief that it is a ore for some of her aids all persuasions.

New Baltimore. Many improvements in our country, this building by M. action with two other expense rising \$130,000. notice. It is four stories of the basement having 120 feet on C. building is 50 feet high 133 feet, fronting, besides a building, exclusive of, 172 rooms, including in length and 30 feet, that a saloon of e sole splendidly lighted.

NAVAL.—We learn that Alexander Claxton, who was appointed to the command of the ship of war Hornet, has all possible despatches, Mr. SERGEANT, near the city of there be joined, it Mr. POINSETT.

We further learn, that Mr. R. RIDGLEY is in command of our V. Station, and will be the Hornet for that purpose.

Freemasonry.—Mr. of the Republic, for sale, the First Part of M. ed, containing a full of secrets and ceremonies, and honorable masonry.—"God's light, and there was further states, that part is now in press, who was so ferred, some weeks since, the parts of the state. [N. Y. Enquirer.]

Another patriot gone. J. C. Anderson, who was in La Fayette in the war, and a highly respected citizen of Kentucky, died this life, in Jefferson, on the 16th ult. Col. Anderson some time in federal service, his death was greatly mourned, and the news of the death of the Minister to Colombia.

The brig John, which was on Sunday, from Africa, Dr. P. American Colony, a passenger, and a mercantile Advertiser home partly on account of his work.

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Elizabeth City:

Saturday, Nov. 11, 1826

The Rev. B. T. Blake of the Methodist Episcopal Church expects to preach in the Court House in this place, to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Health of Norfolk.—The Beacon of Tuesday last, records 13 deaths for the week ending on Saturday—two only by malignant fever; and adds, "no new case having been reported within the last five days, we have every reason to believe, from the favorable change of the weather, that our town is now entirely clear of that disease."

The editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore, is desirous of procuring a single ear or two of twenty varieties of Indian corn, remarkable for color, texture and size whether large or small, to send with other articles indigenous to our country, to La Fayette, by Capt. Macy, who will sail from N. York on France on the 1st of December.

Case of a *Woman*.—There is a paragraph going the rounds of the newspapers, signed by Geo. R. Morton and Dr. B. Rush. It contains a very singular account of a horrid woman in Pennsylvania. The horn came out about four years since over the centre of the parietal bone of the left side, has grown each every year, and is as thick as the little finger. After growing straight for one inch and three quarters, it makes a spiral direction, and so closely resembles the horn of a buck sheep that it would be difficult to distinguish between them. She entertains a superstitious belief that it is a judgment from above for some of her manifold sins, and resists all persuasions to have it removed.

New Baltimore Hotel.—Among the many improvements daily taking place in our country, this building lately erected in Baltimore by Mr. Barran, in conjunction with two other individuals, at an expense rising \$130,000, may be worthy notice. It is four stories high, exclusive of the basement story of 11 feet, rising 120 feet on Calvert street. The main building is 50 feet deep, with two wings 133 feet, fronting on two other streets, besides a building in the rear. Exclusive of the basement, it contains 172 rooms, including a dining room, 100 feet in length and 30 in width, and a saloon of equal extent; the whole splendidly lighted with gas.

NAVAL.—We learn that Captain Alexander Claxton has been appointed to the command of the U. S. ship of war *Hornet*, and will sail with all possible despatch with our minister, Mr. SERGEANT, to the Congress near the city of Mexico, where he will be joined, it is understood, by Mr. POINSETT.

We further learn, that Captain Charles G. Ridgley is appointed to the command of our West-India Naval Station, and will take passage the *Hornet* for that port.

Freemasonry.—Mr. D. C. Miller, of the Republican Advocate, writes, for sale, at his office, the First Part of Masonry Unveiled, containing a full exposition of the secrets and ceremonies of that ancient and honorable institution, Freemasonry.—"God said let there be Light, and there was Light!"—Further states, that "the remainder is now in press, and will shortly be published." This is the work who was so ferociously assailed, some weeks since, in the Western parts of the state, by a set of scoundrels.—[N. Y. Enquirer.

Another patriot gone!—Col. RICHARD ANDERSON, who was an aid for La Fayette in the revolutionary war, and a highly respected and loved citizen of Kentucky, died this life, in Jefferson county, on the 16th ult. Col. Anderson had been some time in feeble health, his death was greatly accelerated by the news of the death of his Minister to Colombia.

The brig John, which arrived at New York on Sunday, from Cape Verde, Africa, Dr. Peco, Agent of the American Colony, at Liberia, a passenger, and landed at the Home. We understand (says the home partly on account of ill

health, and partly to endeavor to obtain a vessel of war to be sent to the Colony, in consequence of pirates having appeared in Cape Messurado Roads, and plundered the John and another American vessel. Other piracies it was reported, had been committed on the coast. Most of the emigrants from Boston had died.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.—Three hundred jurymen have been summoned to attend the next session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held on the third Monday of the present month. We infer from this that the trials of the persons indicted for conspiracy are to go on, and that this extraordinary number of jurymen has been summoned in order to provide for all the causes which on account of the present state of public excitement, & the notoriety of the transactions, may render a large proportion of them incapable of serving on the trials and liable to be challenged.—[Ev. Post.

Selected Summary.

Appointment by the President. James Lennox Kennedy, of N. York, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Maratlan, in Mexico.

Remarkable Conversion.—The Hon. Charles W. Byrd, Judge of the United States District Court in Ohio, has joined the Society of Shakers, residing in Mercer county, Kentucky.—[Commentator.

A person who can live in this world, without suffering slander, must be too stupid or insignificant to claim attention. It is true greatness that constitutes glory, and virtue is the cause of both. But vice and ignorance taint the blood; and an unworthy behavior degrades and dishonors a man, more than birth and fortune aggrandize and exalt him.

A literary periodical had for its motto, "trade, literature, and the arts," but by an unlucky blunder the two first letters of the last word got transposed, which made it read, "trade literature and the arts!"

An ingenious writer has discovered, in the name of Thomas Jefferson, the Anagram "Host of man is free." It is singular that the Declaration of Independence commences with the same sentiment—"All men are created equal."

The Governors of the States of N. York, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, have issued proclamations, directing a day to be set apart and observed as a day of Thanksgiving. In New-York this public expression of gratitude to Heaven, is to take place on Thursday the 6th day of December; in Maine, on Thursday the 30th of November; in New-Hampshire, on Thursday the 23d November; and in Massachusetts, on Thursday the 13th (we presume the 16th is intended) of November. The corporation of Charleston, S. C. have set apart Thursday the 2d of November for the same purpose. The motives which naturally urge us to this act of gratitude are well set forth in the different proclamations.

Mr. Noah says that there are issued in the city of New York about two thousand five hundred licences for retailing liquor, and that some hundreds manage to evade the laws by selling without licences.

Danish Claims.—Previous to signing the treaty with Denmark, Mr. Clay notified the Danish Minister, that the omission to provide in the treaty for the indemnities due to Citizens of the U. S. for seizure, detention and confiscation of their property in Danish Ports, is not hereafter to be interpreted as a waiver, or abandonment of them by the Government of the United States, which on the contrary, is firmly resolved to persevere in the pursuit of them, until they shall be finally arranged upon principles of equity and justice.

We presented to our readers yesterday, but had no room then for any accompanying remarks, a Treaty of Commerce, Friendship, &c. which was negotiated in December last, by Mr. CLAY, on the part of the U. States, and Mr. CANAZ, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, from the Federation of the Centre of America, on the part of that Republic. It was ratified by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, it is believed unanimously given, at the last Session, and having been subsequently ratified by the other contracting party, now goes

into immediate operation. Its leading features are—

1st. The equalization of tonnage duties imposed on the vessels of the two countries.

2d. A reciprocal liberty of importation and exportation in the vessels of the respective parties of whatever may, by law, be imported or exported, in native vessels, without reference to the country of origin or production of the cargo;

And 3rd. A mutual reception in the ports of each, of the produce of the two countries, subject to no higher duty than similar produce of the most favored nation is liable to pay.

The second feature, above described, is founded on the new principle to which we lately adverted, when we promulgated the Danish Treaty. It has been adopted, in this instance, without any exception; so that whatever may be imported or exported in the vessels of either party from or to any part of the Globe, may, in like manner, be imported or exported in the vessels of the other party. All restrictions upon the navigation of either country; all selfish provisions of law, aiming at engrossment on the one side and exclusion on the other, are thus entirely swept away, and a free and fair competition is allowed between the ships of the two countries. A vessel of the Central Republic, in our ports, will be received and treated as our own; and our vessels will be received and treated in their ports as their own. Beyond the application of this principle we can hardly imagine any improvements in Treaties or laws regulating the navigation of nations in their commercial intercourse. We hope the Treaty will prove as beneficial to both parties, in its conclusion, and that it will tend to increase our intercourse with a Republic in whose welfare the United States have particular reason to feel the most lively interest.

[National Journal.

[From the New-York Enquirer.]

Note of preparation.—The approaching fall races over the Union Course on Long Island have attracted to our city a great number of sporting gentlemen, particularly of that class properly denominated "black legs." The streets are thronged with them during the day, and at night they retire to their infernal dens to prey upon the victims who are decoyed into their toils. The best dressed and dashing men to be seen in the city are gamblers. They take up their abode at some of the most respectable hotels, spend their money freely, and impose themselves upon strangers for real gentlemen. One of these "black legs," who has remained in New York during a part of last summer, and two or three of those, recently boasted, that the Faro Bank, in which he is concerned, had won in a short time \$40,000, and that he received for his share of the spoil \$10,000. How many young men, who entered upon life with fair prospects of becoming respectable and useful citizens, have been made bankrupt in fortune and reputation by the successful operations of this bank? The plan upon which these gamblers proceed is, to form, in every city where they open a bank, a connection with some young men of good families, who have an extensive acquaintance, who give dinners and suppers, claret, champagne, and Madeira, and who act as "decoy ducks." Having plied their guests freely with wine, until their senses are bewildered, so that they cannot detect a cheat, by the turning of a wrong card, an adjournment from the dinner or supper table to a faro bank follows. The entertainer bets high and encourages his guests, who have no suspicion of his connexion with the banker to do the same. It is not unfrequently happens, that one of these respectable young gentlemen, by boasting of his skill and judgment, and promising to break the bank, persuades his unsuspecting associates to make up a purse, and permit him to bet for them. In such a case, he is sure to lose the money, curses his ill luck, and promises to do better for another time. What are our police officers about, that these dens are permitted to exist in the most frequented parts of our city, and the wolves who harbor in them are not hunted out, and driven from civilized society! Query. Should not these gamblers, and their genteel ac-

complices be indicted for conspiracy to defraud? There can be no difficulty in finding them out.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth City, Nov. 11, 1826.

Rice—none.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—\$1 75.
Do. Apple—65 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85.
Do. New-England, 40 a 42.
Gin—Country, 40 a 42.
Do. Holland, \$1 a 1 12.
Gunpowder—per keg \$7.
Whiskey—35 a 37 cts.
Wheat—none.
Corn—per bushel 40 a 50 cents.
Flaxseed—per bushel 75 cts.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 42 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12.
Cheese—10 a 12.
Coffee—17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. \$6 a 6 1/2.
Lard—none.
Meal—per bushel, 62 1/2.
Molasses—per gallon, 32 cts.
Pork—per bbl. \$11 a 13.
Sugar—per cwt. \$9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Is. 60 a 65 cts.
Shingles—Building, \$2 50.
Do. Sale, \$1 50.
W. O. Ind. Staves—\$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. \$10.
Blk. Staves—\$6 a 7.
Oil—Linsed, \$1.
Oil—Sperm, \$1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. \$3 1/4 a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	54	51	55
Sunday,	62	62	64
Tuesday,	63	68	72
Wednesday,	50	54	55
Thursday,	44	58	59
Friday,	50	55	58

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.
5th, Schr. Farmer's Daughter, Chaplain, St. Lucia, molasses to A. Williams.
7th, Schr. Superb Hope, Chase, New York, merchandize to Wright & Williams.
"Schr. Cordelia, Walker, St. Lucia, molasses to A. Fobes, jr. Left at that place 15th brig Sabert, Clarke, to sail in 5 days—sold cargo, and all well.

To clear to-day,
Schr. Dray, Studley, Surinam, staves, peas and corn by B. Tisdale and Wm. Messinger.
Brig Deborah, Cooper, West Indies, staves by A. Fobes, jr.
DEPARTED.
10th, Schr. Francis D. Williams, Hathaway, New-York, cotton and flaxseed.

Wright & Williams

Have just received per Superb Hope, from New-York their assortment of Fall and Winter Goods—It embraces a greater variety of fancy articles than they have heretofore had, and consists in part of the following:

Blue, black, Oxford mixed, drab and brown Cloths,
Blue, buff and drab Cassimeres,
Blue, black, grey and other colored Sattinets (a large assortment),
Figured, black, blue, crimson, brown and other col'd Bombazettes,
Plain black do. (very fine),
White and red Flannels, assorted,
Rose and point Blankets,
White and grey lambs wool Hose & 1-2 do
White, black and lead col'd worsted ditto,
Do. and black silk and cotton do.
Plain & bordered cassimere Shawls,
Black do. and col'd cassimere Prints,
Plain and fig'd blk. Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Blk. and color'd nankin and Canton crape Robes and Shawls,
Black and white Italian Crapes (very fine),
Plain black Gros de Naples silk (very superior)
Color'd and black figured Gros de Naples and Gros de te silks,
Pink, blue, salmon, white and green Florence silks,
White cashmere Scarfs,
Do. and crimson imtn. Merino do.

Crimson, white, black, purple, &c. other color'd cashmere & imtn. merino Handkerchiefs,
Satin damask, Gros de Naples and Gros de te silk handkerchiefs, in great variety,
Fig'd. Swiss muslins and Swiss muslins 1 2 Handkerchiefs,
A large assortment of superfine and common Calicoes,
4-4 Irish Linens in whole and demi pieces,
Irish Sheetings, Irish and Russia Diapers,
Long Launs and linen Cambricks,
4-4 Tamboured and loom sewed book Muslins,
4-4 and 6-4 plain book Mull, Jackonet and Cambric muslins, and 6-4 cotton Cambricks,
Toilet, Valencia, white and colored Marseilles, blk. silk and other Vestings,
Six packages domestic cotton goods—such as 3-4 brown & bleached Shirts, 4-4 and 5-4 Sheetings, 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 Indigo Checks—Plaids, Bedticks, Diapers, cotton Yarns, &c. &c.
Tortoise Shell tuck and side Combs, Fine Beaver, castor and Roram Hats, Ladies Morocco and Prunell Shoes, of the best quality.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware and Crockery, and a general assortment of GROCERIES.

The above goods were selected with great care and are offered at unusually low prices for Cash or Produce.

Elizabeth City, Nov. 11 Tj

JUST RECEIVED

per schooner Cordelia, Walker, from St. Lucia,
32 hogsheads prime retailing MOLASSES.
For Sale by
Alpheus Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, Nov. 11.

Odd and Even System.

Grand State Lottery

OF VIRGINIA—SECOND CLASS.

The holder of two Tickets or Shares must get One Prize and may draw Three! The whole to be drawn IN ONE DAY, and will take place On the 21st of November.

HIGHEST PRIZE:

10,000 Dollars.

SCHEME.

1.....10,000.....\$10,000
1.....5,000.....5,000
4.....1,000.....4,000
20.....100.....2,000
40.....50.....2,000
200.....10.....2,000
200.....5.....1,000
10,000.....3.....30,000

10,466 PRIZES...\$56,000

Not One Blank to a Prize.

All Prizes payable in CASH, which can be had as usual at COHEN'S OFFICES, the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

Present Price of Tickets.

TICKETS—\$1 | QUARTERS—\$1.00
HALVES—2 | EIGHTHS—50
To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICES.

Where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other offices in America.

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.

COHEN'S "Gazette & Lottery Register," will be published immediately after the drawing, and will contain the Official List of the Prizes—it will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive it.

October, 21.

Rt.

From the Yorksville Encyclopedia.

A lone and pensive pilgrim here,
From day to day, from year to year,
Without a home or downy bed,
For wearied limbs or aching head:
No friend, alas! will constant be;—
And yet there is a home for me.

Though bound awhile to grovel here,
Amid dark dungeons, sad and drear;
Though age his chilling fetters bind;
And all around me prove unkind;
Yet through the darkness gloom I see—
There is a happy home for me.

With weary steps I tread the vale ;
My heart beats slow, my cheeks are
pale ;
Beneath a load of mundane woe,
I hang my head in sorrow low ;
I bid my moments swiftly fire ;—
There is a home prepar'd for me.

I see a Saviour did endure,
For us, a ransom and a cure ;
The tortures of a frowning world,
Were with mad envy at him hurld,
When on the cross, he suffer'd—died—
A HOME for sinners to provide.

With patience may I suffer then,
The space of "three score years and
ten;"

Amidst the toils of life be firm ;
My faith and hope in HIM confirm ;
That as he died, so faithful HE
Will make a HOME at last for me.

Dost thou, my spirit onward trace,
 In Heav'n a future dwelling place? —
 Methinks I see the bright'ning glow,
 Through ling'ring age and locks of snow,
 I feel the struggling to be free : —
 Then fly ! — there is a HOME for thee.

D. A. C.

From the Philadelphia Album.
How sweetly on yon tranquil stream,
Thet setting sun imprints his ray :
Which bark reflects the saffron beam,
And glows when it has pass'd away.
More sweetly far, when death draws
nigh,
Religion casts her soothing light,
Shed's on the spirit's op'ning eye,
Her hues immortal, pure and bright.

'The remembrance of youth is a sigh!'
 YEARS of my youth! when hope was
 high,
 That sped on hazyon wings of joy—
 Oh! that I wake the wishful sigh,
 That I were still the thoughtless boy!
 Your speedy flight oft manhood mourns,
 When hope sinks under crowding
 fears—
 When life is but a path of thorns—
 The world a waste, a vale of tears!

Your rainbow heaven—health, hope, and
joy!

Made life and nature fair and dear—
Each scene was beauty to my eye,
Each sound was music to my ear.
Ye best of blessings! hope and health—
Ye pleasures unpursued by pain!
As ye have made not worlds of woe
Can make me half so bless'd again!

With grief I muse on what hath been—
With boding fear on what may be ;
For age can never be, I ween,
What youth—sweet youth—hath been
to me !

Oh! low beneath the turf and tomb,
Indreamless sleep those dear ones lie—
The first—the fondest love—with whom,
'Twas all I wish'd, to dwell and die.

From the Saturday Evening Post.
A TALE.

From the Saturday Evening Post

The father of Charles Pendleton had been long engaged in commercial pursuits, but having accumulated a sufficient fortune, and retiring from the busy scenes of a mercantile life, he removed to his seat in the country, resolved to devote his attention to the education of the youthful Charles, and his still younger sister. A private instructor was employed, and so rapid was proficiency made by Charles, that while it excited the surprise, it filled the heart of the parent with the most pleasing anticipations. At length the years of infancy and childhood passed away, and Charles was found amply prepared to commence his collegiate course. His talents could not long remain concealed, and soon

after his admittance into college he evinced them to be of the first order. His disposition too, was most kind and amiable. In him, the oppressed were sure to find an advocate—and when an opportunity presented to relieve the wants of the unfortunate, he seized it with heartfelt satisfaction; he was remarkable also, for scrupulous exactness with which he discharged a promise, nor was he ever known to deviate in the slightest degree from a course of the strictest honor. Yet, with those noble qualifications he possessed one fault, which although, perhaps not unpardonable, was still a source of grief to his friends, and sufficient to embitter many moments of a life that otherwise might have passed without one feeling of remorse or melancholy. In a moment of excitement, reason would forsake her dominion over him, and he would at once surrender himself up to the ungovernable fury of his anger. He was sensible of the danger to which he was thus exposed, and he strove by presenting himself with every motive his imagination could suggest, to correct this unhappy propensity: but strange as it may appear, his efforts were fruitless, and it seemed beyond the power of man wholly to eradicate this dangerous passion.— Still he retained his place in the affections of his associates, for although they beheld these intemperate sallies of rage, they beheld him also when reason had resumed her empire, they perceived him overwhelmed with sorrow, and they could not withhold their pity. It was at this period he became acquainted with Edward H., a youth in many respects the exact counterpart of Charles.— They were each of an ardent temper, and were alike susceptible of all the tender emotions of the soul. An intimacy was contracted between them, which soon increased to the warmest friendship, and in the enjoyment each other's society, they felt a satisfaction which nothing else could afford. By a kind and tender sympathy the woes of life were in some degree alleviated, for they rejoiced in each other's prosperity, & when the hand of misfortune was heavy upon one, it imparted grief also to his companion. In the autumn of 1812, Edward with his friend repaired to the dwelling of the latter, that they might together spend the ensuing vacation. They had anticipated the utmost pleasure on this occasion, and anxiously waited its approach. Emily, the sister of Charles, was now in the bloom of youth, remarkable for her beauty, to which she added a degree of intelligence which rendered her company peculiarly attractive. Edward beheld her, and —“to see her was to love her.”

His passion was reciprocated on her part, and Charles saw with pleasure their mutual love. He knew the sterling virtue of Edward, and wished for his sister no better companion than the friend of his heart. At this time, as it is well known, the demon of party raged uncontrolled, preying upon the very vitals of our distressed country, and destroying the sweets of social life. Unfortunately the friends has espoused different sides in this political contest, but each one, knowing the impetuosity of his temper had carefully abstained from a topic which they plainly foresaw must endanger their friendship, and perhaps lead to consequences still more to be dreaded. But it was destined that this silence should now be interrupted, and that the ties of friendship, by which they had been so long connected, should be broken forever.—A gentleman who resided in the vicinity, had one day called upon Mr. Pendleton; their conversation turned upon the situation of the country, and the factious that disturbed its domestic peace. Charles at this moment was absent, and Edward taking part in the conversation, had the misfortune to differ in opinion from the gentleman, and considerable earnestness was manifested by both—at this crisis Charles entered the room, and for a moment listened to the dispute. His friend advanced sentiments at which his mind revolted, and, from the impulse of the moment, he replied to them with much vehemence. The father of Charles interposed, and endeavored to allay the storm which he saw commencing; but in vain, their anger continued to increase, and

soon arrived at such a height that they so far forgot the respect they owed themselves and each other, as to indulge in the grossest personalities, and it was found necessary, in order to prevent them from proceeding to open violence, to make use of force in compelling Charles to leave the room. They again met at the tea table, where Emily beheld with anxiety their coldness, and endeavored by her lively conversation to divert their minds, and effect a reconciliation—But this she was unable to accomplish. The epithets of rascal and villain which they had so liberally bestowed, still sounded in their ears, and the remembrance rekindled their indignation. After they had left the table, Charles withdrew to his apartment, from whence he soon transmitted a challenge to his former friend—the challenge was accepted, and they agreed to meet the following morning in a wood about a mile distant from the residence of Mr. Pendleton. Accordingly the next day, under different pretences, they repaired to the place of rendezvous, unattended, that their object might not be suspected—they immediately prepared for the fatal encounter—the tear stood in the eye of Charles as he beheld his friend, and reflected upon their former intimacy and their deadly purpose, for the voice of nature was not wholly stifled, but feelings of tenderness still clustered around his heart and forbade him to shed the blood of his friend, but he felt that he had now gone too far to recede, his ideas of honor demanded the sacrifice, and he determined to obey its dictates. Edward was much agitated. The thought of Emily, and the distress that would rend her heart, if her brother should fall by his hands, rushed upon his recollections, and had well nigh overpowered his resolution—but he did not consider himself as the aggressor—he had accepted the challenge, and his insulted pride urged him onward. The features of Charles wore a deathlike paleness that plainly evinced the anguish of his soul; he trembled as he stood upon the brink of time, and contemplated a shoreless eternity, but the die was cast, and he dismissed all hopes of a reconciliation. They bade each other farewell, and proceeded to execute their purpose—their faces were turned from each other, when suddenly, a sportsman in an adjoining thicket, discharged his fowling piece, the bullet whistled by the head of Charles who instantly turned round. Instead of the paleness that his countenance had before exhibited, it was flushed with indignation—he thought that Edward had been guilty of this dishonorable attempt upon his life, and in a transport of fury, he lodged the contents of his pistol in the body of his friend. Edward fell, and falling he glanced at Charles a look of reproach mingled with compassion, and immediately expired.—Charles saw his mistake, and sunk insensible to the ground. From this situation he was aroused by a shriek, and raising his eyes, he beheld his father and sister approaching. Mr. Pendleton and his daughter had suspected their intention, and had been for some time, in search of them, at length they were directed to the spot by the report of the pistol—Emily recognized the lifeless body of her lover, and her grief knew no bounds; she upbraided her brother with his guilt, and implicated upon his head the vengeance of heaven. Charles remained silent, he would not attempt to vindicate his conduct, for he well knew his crime admitted of no palliation. With the assistance of others, Mr. Pendleton conducted home his unhappy children. Her excessive grief had brought upon Emily a delirium, from which she never recovered, and she survived the unfortunate Edward but a few months. Life now presented to Charles no allurements, and the prospect before him was cheerless and desolate—he had involved his family in ruin and disgrace; had slain his friend, and laid his sister in an untimely grave. He, therefore, determined to offer up, on the altar of his country, a life that was a burden to himself, and useless to society. Accordingly he entered the army, where he courted death in every conflict, and at length poured out his blood on the well fought field of Bridgewater.

From the Bangor (Me.) Register.

Commodore Samuel Tucker was a native of Marblehead, and like most of its enterprising and hardy inhabitants, early in life was a sailor. Immediately preceding the Revolutionary war, he was in London, where he soon so attracted the notice of the British Ministry, by his ardent expressions in his country's cause, as to be obliged to make his escape (in the night time) to avoid arrest by the officers of government.

On his return to this country, he entered its naval service, and received the first captain's commission in it. He was remarkably fortunate in his cruises, taking many vessels, and a large number of guns and men. He received the thanks of Congress while it sat in N. York, by a committee especially deputed for that purpose, and was much caressed by the great men of the Revolution.

Many years since, he removed to Bristol, in this state, where he has since continued to reside. He has been frequently in the Legislature of Massachusetts and Maine, and was an Elector of President and Vice-President, and the bearer of the Electoral votes of this State to Washington at the election of 1824, at which place he was treated with marked civility and attention.

His pecuniary situation is such as is too often the lot of a warm hearted generous sailor; one who in times of danger, thinks only of his country, and who, retiring from the scenes of war and carnage, is happy to divide his last farthing with the brave spirits who fought with him. *From that country for which he has done much, he now receives a pension hardly sufficient to supply the necessities of life.*

It is exceedingly to be regretted that we cannot obtain from this gentleman memoirs of his own times. No man, now living, knows so much of the naval war of the revolution as Samuel Tucker.

The late President Adams, with whom Tucker was intimate, once said to him, "Commodore, you must write a history of the naval war of the revolution; of the war on land we know every thing; of that of the ocean comparatively nothing; you are the only man living capable of doing it, and it is a duty you owe to yourself, your co-patriots, your country and posterity." The men of that age are fast passing away, and all we have left of them is here and there some shattered, but yet sturdy oak, whose trunks still remind us of the gigantic growth of former times, "when there were giants in the earth." But Commodore Tucker is still alive and in full possession of his faculties, and a literary man could not better dispose of his time, nor in any way do his country more service, than in residing with him, and from his own lips, collecting facts, which put together, would form one of the most interesting and useful publications ever printed in the U. States.

It was the happy fortune of the writer of this article to be, some years since, much and intimately acquainted with this distinguished, remarkable, and excellent man. Hours and hours have I sat by him, and listened to tales of the times that tried men's souls, with pleasure and delight—tales, of many of which, the narrator might justly and truly be called the Hero. His memory lingered with delight upon the scenes of his country's rising glory; and the minutest facts and details of the transactions in which he participated, were bright and distinct to his recollection. I have heard from his own lips (with a pleasure I can scarcely again hope to feel) many anecdotes of *those days*. I shall now, however, relate but two. One, of the brightest hopes of his youth, when the confidence of his country relied on his tried fidelity and courage; and the other, of his present situation, when the dark clouds of age and adversity are fast gathering round him.

I remember well hearing this venerable man relate his receiving his first commission in our navy. He was at Marblehead soon after his return from England before alluded to, and at the time Washington was at Cambridge. Tucker, then a young man was cutting wood before his mother's door, when a gaily dressed officer rode down the street. It was in the dark of evening, and the officer seeing Tucker thus employed, rode up to him and asked him if he could inform him where the *Honorable* Samuel Tucker resided. Tucker, astonished, answered him in the negative, saying there is no such man lives here; there is no other Sam Tucker in this town but myself. Immediately on hearing this, the officer raised his beaver, and, bowing low, presented him his commission in the navy.

Living in an adjoining town to the Commodore, I frequently had occasion to pass near his residence, and always called on him. One day as I rode to his door, I perceived him in the field near his house; when he saw me he quitted his labor, and then came to welcome me. I alighted, and whilst walking with him to the house, he appeared unusually dejected and thoughtful—I asked him the occasion of it. Said he, (addressing me by name,) “I have captured so many vessels, taken so many cannoes, and so

many prisoners, (naming each time an almost incredible number) from the enemies of my country, and now by — I have not a glass of grog to treat a friend to." Tears stood in his eyes as he spoke; and I must needs confess they fell from mine; and I almost blushed to be a citizen of a country that could treat so much worth with so much neglect.

From the New York Times

Mr. EDITOR—This morning I
birth to an anecdote, in the work-shop of
the Messrs. Frazees which cannot fail,
think, to move the risible muscles
some of our readers. It took place be-
tween a laborer from the "sweet
and one of the marble workers who
lates it thus:

"As I entered the yard this morning I was saluted by Tom King with a 'hello' here, look here! *this young one* here! — It is a young fowl sure enough," he said, in a serious tone, as I approached the spot and saw a large toad, huddling closely to the side of a block of marble. At this Tom began to manifest great eagerness, and wondered "how the *thing* could miss himself into that."

"I told him that it must have fallen from the nest which one of the boys had made for the *old fowl* on the top of the shed some time ago. — Yis, dom! he claimed Tom, 'and d'ye see how some dom'd villain has trod the tail of the poor thing?'"

Extract.—Believe me, the world is a mighty pleasant creature, only not, as I said before, expect too much from it. In the hour of peace, prosperity, and relaxation, seek the world; in moderation, taste of it; you would of a strong cordial; lose not the remembrance that turns bitter on the lees; drink it to excess, or it will lead to folly, nonnomy, or death. Hope nothing from the world in the hour of sorrow. Hope little even from friends; try them not too much—it is painful to find them wanting. Trust only that world which is not now, which must come to all, whether they will or not. Look at the new word written over the portal of death—Eternity—and seek your comfort there.

Springfield, Sept. 9

A SKETCH.—We witnessed a spectacle last week, which we could refrain from presenting to our readers. It may be the means of exciting reflection, if not effort. It came along the street, a lean, ragged, haggard horse, with scarce substance enough to make a shadow. He was fastened with twine, and ragged leather, to an old horse-cart, and looked as if it were blown together by the wind. In the cart was an apparently about 50 years old, aged, lame, and blind, attended by his son, about 14. The son stepped—took a stone quart jug from the cart, and assisted the father to get out. The father took the son's arm, and thus they passed from the store, enquiring for Rum! The sightless eyeballs of this pining old man—on his trembling back—on his tattered garments—on the cart, and horse, and harness—on the boy—the son that led him—was written Rum! He was looked by Intemperance!—[Journal.]

If you wish the world to respect your husband, or wife, set the example. Words are the body and dress of thought: and the woman that speaks and smiles when she should weep, sends the culpable freedom of thought in a bold man, renders questionable the purity of her heart. The man that deprecates her husband, more deprecates herself: for the woman would have the world respect her husband, she ought to be the example. A good woman's precepts of happiness with a good man reach into eternity.

Woman.—Conscious of her
and daring to assert it. I would
a woman, early in life, know
she is capable of filling the heart
a man of sense and merit—
is worthy to be his companion
friend. She runs a risk, you
say, of never meeting her equal
Hearts and understandings of
superior order are seldom met in
the world, or when met will
not be her particular good for
win them.—True: but if ever
wins, she will keep them: and
prize appears to me well won
pains and difficulty of attainment.

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Blue, buff and drab
Blue, black, grey
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Figured, black, blue
and other colors)
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White and red flannel
Rose and point Blue
White and grey
1 2 do

White, black & teal
Do. and black silk
Plain & bordered
Black do. and color'd
Plain and fig'd black
ton Gips, black
Blk. and color'd
crape Robes and
Black and white
ry fine.)

Plain black Gros de
ry superior)
Color'd and black
Naples and Gros
pink, blue, salmon,
Florence silks,
White cashmere Scarf
Do. and crimson imit
Grimson, white, black
other color'd cash
merino Handker
atin damask, Gros
Gros de teal silk
in great variety,
fig'd, Swiss muslins and
lin 1 2 Handker
large assortment of
common Calicoes
4 Irish Linens in w
pieces,
sh Sheetings, Irish a
apers,
ing Lawns and linen
Tamboured and
Book Muslins,
and 6-4 plain Book,
net and Canbric
6-4 cotton Cambric
inet, Valencia, white
Marseilles, blk. sil
Vestings,
packages domestic
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pers, cotton Yarns,
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Elizabeth City, Nov. 11